

What Happened in London.

We have had, thus far, to rely on the cable accounts of the recent London municipal election; reports that necessarily reflected the capitalist mind of the senders. Now we have the issues of the two London Socialist papers to give us a view of the result from the working class standpoint. It appears that our contemporaries are not very much displeased at the result, although, while shedding no tears for the downfall of the Progressives, they deplore the means by which that party's reverse was accomplished; to wit, the debauching of the electorate by the private corporations, who itch to make private plunder out of municipal activities and necessities. It may be, that our British comrades are not over-wise in exulting over the change in the complexion of the London county council, and the repression of the municipal ownership principle, that may, to some extent, result from it; but, being on the ground, they may be best calculated to judge. It is unmistakable, however, that the municipal ownership activities and its educational effect in showing the morality of collective mutual helpfulness, as against the "servicing of the people" that is based on private gain, has always been of advantage to the Socialist propaganda. It has lessened the resistance to our principles and teachings; and, besides, the result of the London election was unmistakably a triumph of reaction.

In the old council the Progressives had a majority of forty-nine. In the new they fall back, and the Moderates have a majority of forty. Will Crooks, the Labor member of parliament, was returned as a Progressive, also the well-known Fabian Socialist and author, Prof. Sidney Webb, and the Christian Socialist, Stewart Headlam. One out-and-out Social-Democratic candidate was elected—the first man to enter the county council as a direct Socialist party representative, by name, Frank Smith, of the Independent Labor party.

Under the heading "London's Plight," the *Labor Leader*, the official organ of the Independent Labor party, comments on the result of the election in substance as follows: "The magnitude of the disaster which has overwhelmed the Progressive party in London is its one redeeming feature. Its very extent will set people thinking and endeavoring to probe the causes which have brought it about. In common with all classes who favor honest government, we deplore the success which has attended the rapacious tactics of the unscrupulous knave who poured out money like water in order to inflame and corrupt the mind of the electorate, and we deplore still more the fact that any section of voters should have been influenced by such methods. Blatancy, vulgarity, and open lying were the means adopted to win London for the Boodlers, and that they succeeded is the disgrace of London."

"Whilst deeply deploring, as we do, the triumph of the trusts, we have no tears to shed over the defeat of the Progressives. Rent by

internal dissension, contemptuous of the claims of Labor to a larger representation on the council, and only half-hearted in its Labor policy, the Progressive party invited defeat. In only two constituencies—Lambeth and Fulham—did the Progressives refrain from opposing Labor nominees, and in one of these Mr. Frank Smith won a seat from the Moderates, the one bright spot in the gloom of Saturday's proceedings. This antagonism to the claims of Labor, together with Mr. John Burn's reactionary methods of dealing with the unemployed, alienated from the Progressives in large measure the support of that slowly growing, but now considerable body of working-class opinion, which even in London is a factor to be reckoned with in every contest. The fact, too, that the electric trust, of which so much was heard during the campaign, was in the main promoted by prominent Liberals, had a damaging effect on the Progressive denunciations of its dangers. . . . If the Labor men on the new council will now abandon their old exclusive policy, and form up on the model of the house of commons, they should ensure the certainty of a large increase in the number of Labor men returned three years hence."

We take the following from *Justice*, the organ of the Social-Democratic Federation:

"After eighteen years of empty promise, the dominance of the Progressive party on the London county council came to a sudden but timely end on Saturday last. The Progressive leaders appealed to the Ratepayer; and the Ratepayer, with emphasis, rejected them. They have fallen between two stools, having failed altogether to counterpoise by working class support the hostility they aroused in middle class circles by their timid municipal trading. In order to satisfy the wealthy ratepayer they had to sweat the employees, and when forced to accede to working class demands the wealthy ratepayer raged."

"We are glad that in four of the six constituencies where S. D. F. candidates appeared, six seats were lost by the Progressives—one each in Battersea and Fulham, and two each in Bow and Bromley and Central Hackney. In these constituencies, had the Progressive party displayed even a little political common sense by running one candidate only, they could have secured three seats more—only that might have entailed their champions seeing three Socialists as their colleagues, which would have been to them more distasteful than a Moderate victory."

The criticism of the dominant party in the old council in the above comments seem to be rather sweeping, due, probably, to partisan feeling. The old county council, under the dominance of the Progressives, in spite of its sins, certainly did some big things in the interest of decent citizenship and municipal reform, and accomplished constructive work of the sort that will be ready to the hands of the Socialists when they rise to power in that great metropolis.

in the world!" But property is now idle and promoters trying to get more money out of the people at 20 cents a share. Shares can be bought of brokers for six cents!

"The greatest money-making opportunity of the Twentieth century." Stock has no value today. "Over \$12,000,000 of ore in sight, which means 50 per cent a year on the investment." Company now practically dead.

There is such a mass of this material that we could fill columns. Let the above suffice. Many of these stock corporations had influential men connected with them to give a look of confidence. And even well-meaning, though over-enthusiastic propositions have separated lots of men from their good money forever. There are many ways by which a company can become ditched even when based on a genuine mine. For stock companies are stock companies.

Slowly and surely the capitalists are crowding out the middleman, and getting first-hand to the sources of the raw material. The chocolate makers of Europe have recently been badly held up by a sudden stringency in the cocoa supply, the price advancing 75 per cent, without the ability of the manufacturers to raise the price of their product accordingly, and they have now formed a combination of all chocolate manufacturers to control the cocoa market and to deal direct with the South American and African planters.

"Honest Answer to Honest Questions," by Albert L. Benson, author of "Socialism is Pain." Single copies, 5 cts; 25 for a dollar!

Just as we go to press comes word that the Wisconsin assembly has passed the Social-Democratic resolution asking congress to condemn and take over all public service property that may hereafter pass into the hands of receivers appointed by the federal courts.

Funny, isn't it, that Milwaukee, the city where the Social-Democrats are the nearest to the control of the local government, has an unusually high standing in financial circles, and high credit, as shown by the bids for its bonds? Haven't the capitalists been telling us that disaster will befall any city where the "blight of Socialism" gets a good foothold?

Those respectable business men in Milwaukee who voted against cutting the hours of labor for children down to nine would doubtless all be glad to be honorary members of a humane society, and applaud loudly at the annual meetings when the efforts to prevent the overtaxing of animals is set forth. But animals and child work slaves are two different propositions, from the capitalistic standpoint!

A healthy beggar is happier than a bed-ridden king, says the old saw. But the world would be happier without either of them. That a king may be bed-ridden should obtain from us no sympathy for king-craft; and that a beggar may be healthy should not tend to lessen one's whit or repugnance at the very idea of beggary. We want neither king nor beggar—we want true manhood, fortified with economic equality.

We take the following shameful exhibit of capitalistic rapacity on the part of "leading" business men from a Milwaukee newspaper:

The Merchants and Manufacturers' association yesterday evening went on record as opposed to the nine-hour provision of the proposed amended child labor law for Wisconsin.

One of the members said the insertion of the nine-hour clause in the measure was but another step to establish an eight-hour workday for adults.

Read the above and then dare to tell us that the capitalist system has the welfare of the race at heart! These men who voted for long hours for immature workers are the "cream" of Milwaukee's respectability, refined men who claim to be filled with patriotic and humane impulses. It simply shows what monsters the capitalist system makes of some of the best of men. The system must go; we cannot have peace and decency under it.

Think of John D. Rockefeller as an "armistice," a calamity-howler! How often the Socialists have been lambasted with such epithets by capitalist editors—yet here is the great John D. telling us that hard times are coming. A newspaper man has just interviewed him on a train, and says: "I rode with John D. Rockefeller as a member of his

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS IN ACTION!

Madison, March 19.—"The sacred right of contract" found its usual ready defenders on the floor of the assembly this morning, in the persons of the young lawyers who are there to "look after" the interests of the employers of labor and corporations.

A bill had been introduced by Mr. Durely of Douglas county, requiring employers of labor to file with the bureau of labor and statistics copies of all contracts which they require their employees to sign. The bill has the support of the bureau of labor, and was introduced at the instance of the head of that bureau, Mr. Beck. This official states that he has been receiving complaints and statements from working-men in various parts of the state of Wisconsin, alleging that employees are required to sign contracts compelling them to take out part of their wages in trade at stores owned by the employing company, to rent houses owned by the company, to take part of their wages in mining stock, that in other cases they have had to sign agreements as to what kind of people they would or would not associate with, what kinds of meetings they would or would not attend, the kind of organizations which they would or would not join.

Notable instances of these complaints are known to have come from the important industrial centers of Beloit (where the Citizens' Alliance has nearly ruined the town by its tyrannous methods), from Janesville and from Racine.

There was some defense of the bill, by its author, and one or two others. But it was fiercely attacked by the young lawyer from Stevens Point, who declaimed vigorously concerning the "right of contract" and other similar matters, and the tremendous objection was hurled at the heads of its defenders, that the bill is "unconstitutional." Well, it is proposed to change the constitution pretty soon, and it is likely to

Center Shots for Hypocrites!

Yes, you are as orthodox as the devil, and you think to compound for the neglect of your wronged brothers and sisters by a little sentiment and a few offerings to their own Father in Heaven.—DANIEL DEFOE.

Beasts of Burden.

And the men of labor spent their strength in daily struggling for bread to maintain the vital strength they labor with; so living in a daily circulation of sorrow, living but to work and working but to live, as if daily bread were the only end of a wearisome life, and a wearisome life the only occasion of daily bread.—DANIEL DEFOE.

Andy and John.

"Rich men deal with, expecting in return twenty for one," was written centuries ago, and proves that human nature is still doing business at the old stand.

traveling party. During that time I learned that he is strongly opposed to the overcapitalization of railroads and other corporations, that he believes in the conservative English corporation methods as against Wall street's high finance, that he believes the railroads have reached a point where they cannot borrow any more money in this country to carry on their improvements, and that he feels certain the country is hastening toward the shoals of hard times because of unsound financial methods. Further, he believes that many of the stocks on the market are unsound, or they would not be allowed to go on the public market by the men who control them."

And then he quotes Rockefeller as follows: "I am not a railroad man, so I cannot say, but generally speaking, I would like to see the class of citizens who have their money in savings banks holding the stocks and bonds. I presume any Socialist would shake hands with me on that point. I think that properties should be capitalized at only their legitimate value, and if that were done, there would be such a feeling of security in them among the general public that we would find men with a little money holding highly profitable stocks instead of allowing it to remain at small interest in savings banks. Without public confidence in our corporations, of course, that situation can be only a dream."

Asked as to the general financial condition, Rockefeller is quoted as saying: "On its surface it is good. Business is booming, and everyone seems to be satisfied. But there is an undercurrent that does not look so good. It is impossible to see how such a situation will work out. Personally I do not like the outlook."

If Rockefeller will get down to the real root of the trouble he will find that it is our present social system that is at fault, rather than the mistakes of the financiers and promoters and captains of industry who skim around upon the surface.

A social and industrial system that pays wages to the makers of wealth so meager that they are unable to buy back what they have produced is sure to generate periods of hard times when the under-consumption of the masses produces a piling up of commodities that becomes a white elephant on the hands of the capitalist class and ultimately stagnation. If hard times come this will be found to be at the bottom of it. We are just now on the crest of a high wave of so-called prosperity—that is, prosperity for the capitalists. No matter how they play their cards, the usual depression will follow. It may be that Rockefeller's shrewd nose detects the advance smell of the trough of the sea beyond the crest.

SOME BILLS IN DETAIL.

Bill No. 82, A.
By Assemblyman Brockhausen.

To create sections 17010, 17011 and 17012, statutes of 1898, relating to trades unions and trade disputes.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:
Section 1. There are added to the statutes of 1898 three new sections to read: Section 17010. It shall be lawful for any person or persons acting either on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or other association.

Continued on Page 2

motors and captains of industry who skim around upon the surface. A social and industrial system that pays wages to the makers of wealth so meager that they are unable to buy back what they have produced is sure to generate periods of hard times when the under-consumption of the masses produces a piling up of commodities that becomes a white elephant on the hands of the capitalist class and ultimately stagnation. If hard times come this will be found to be at the bottom of it. We are just now on the crest of a high wave of so-called prosperity—that is, prosperity for the capitalists. No matter how they play their cards, the usual depression will follow. It may be that Rockefeller's shrewd nose detects the advance smell of the trough of the sea beyond the crest.

The modern police court is a stretch in the nostrils of every true lover of justice and fair play. It is a caricature on justice, a survival of feudal days, when the lord handed out "justice" to the poor devils under his power. The modern police judge sits on his throne and revels in his power to do just as he pleases with the unfortunate who are dragged before him. If he happens to feel ill-tempered they must pay the penalty. And almost invariably your sleek police judge has two kinds of justice to hand out—an unmerciful variety for the poor man without a pull, and a mere pretense of punishment for the rich man who has, or even who has not, a pull. This was well shown not long ago in Milwaukee when rich violators of the child labor law were given such mild fines, actually below the minimum required by the law, that the state federation of labor was impelled to pass resolutions of censure.

The *Miners' Magazine*, official journal of the Western Federation of Miners, whose officers, Moyer and Haywood, are now in the clutches of unbridled capitalist "justice," prints the resolutions on the Moyer-Haywood case presented by the Social-Democrats in the Wisconsin legislature, with this added comment:

"Here again we see the tremendous advantage of electing even a few Socialists to our legislatures. This introduction of these resolutions will accomplish far more for the cause of Moyer and Haywood than many indignation meetings. While we do not at all undervalue the good done by mass meetings it is none the less a fact that these resolutions will be read by thousands of people who would not think of attending an indignation meeting."

It is now reported that Rockefeller has made a will, in which he proposes to leave \$250,000,000 to the dear people, to be doled out to them in charity and benefactions. Other fat money-bags are urged to

A Labor Movement With Two Arms!

By Victor L. Berger.

THE majority of the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee, by referendum vote, has decided not to take part in the election this spring.

There were various causes for this decision. The main reason, above all, was the want of money. To successfully conduct a campaign requires a great deal of money, even when the campaign is conducted as economically as with the Social-Democrats. Our party locally still has a large debt. We want to pay the old debts first, before we make new debts.

The party in Milwaukee, moreover, is more proletarian than anywhere else in the entire country.

And a comparatively small number of these proletarians are constantly bearing the greater part of the expenses.

This "elite guard" of our army must also do most of the campaign work. A campaign in Milwaukee—which, on our part, is carried on by the distribution of literature—necessitates an immense amount of labor. The "elite guard" is tired. Two great and important campaigns are in full view for 1908. No wonder, therefore, that many true and tried comrades were of the opinion that a short breathing space was advisable.

To this must be added the fact that this spring the party as such cannot appear on the ballot. According to the election law only individual nominations without party designation can be made.

In this election, therefore, we should be obliged to conduct an entirely personal campaign, instead of a strictly party campaign, in which the personality of the candidates stands in the background, as hitherto has always been the case in Milwaukee.

This fact, however, would demand double work and doubly intense agitation. It would also entail correspondingly greater expenses. We should have to make special efforts to impress upon the voters the names of our candidates individually, which would stand with the others on the list without a party name.

Besides, it was pointed out—that the Social-Democratic movement was not called into existence simply for the purpose of voting. A political movement does not consist of voting alone—it has many other problems to solve.

And even for the battle of the votes it was argued that it sometimes requires more strategic skill to know when a battle should not be fought, than to decide how it should be fought.

These were some of the reasons which influenced the majority of the party to vote against participating in the spring election.

However, some good comrades in the trades unions were not satisfied with this decision. They wanted to vote. They were unwilling to refrain from voting—to "lose their votes," they said.

Giving expression to this sentiment, the committee of the Federated Trades Council, in a recent session, nominated the following comrades for the school board: Henry Ohl, Jr., Henry Raasch, A. J. Welch and J. J. Handley. This ticket was endorsed by the Federated Trades Council.

Now we are of the opinion that the Trades Council has made a break against the customary party tactics of Milwaukee.

The political field belongs to the party—and to the party alone and exclusively. The party is the political arm of the movement, and organized for that purpose.

The economic field belongs to the trades unions—and to the trades unions alone and exclusively. The trades unions are the economic arm of the movement, and organized for that purpose.

We believe a confusion of their activities is an evil. The right arm should not do the work of the left, or vice versa.

Moreover, such tactics conceal within themselves the greatest danger for the future. Although without doubt the matter is straightforward this time, it can easily open the door wide to all the abuses which we in Milwaukee have successfully overcome by very hard work.

A trades union, of course, cannot be organized on party lines. It must, by necessity, open its doors to adherents of all parties. A stagnation—and possibly even a poisoning of the movement—would thus be unavoidable in the future, even in Milwaukee, if the trades unions were given the political field.

Besides, such tactics would be illogical. The trades unions, even in Milwaukee, would positively refuse to allow the party, as such, to give them orders in regard to questions of wages, working hours, etc., or to call them out on a strike.

The trades unions would rightly maintain that economic questions are solely the affairs of the trades unions. Exactly the same thing can be claimed by the Social-Democratic party in regard to political questions.

Yet the trades union movement of Milwaukee is genuinely progressive. And we have also received a positive assurance from all sides that this mistake will not be repeated.

So here is the situation in a nutshell:

The trades union movement of Milwaukee is blood of our blood and flesh of our flesh. The Trades Council has nominated a ticket for the school board. Every one of the candidates nominated is not only a union man and a delegate to the Federated Trades Council, but above all a Social-Democrat, and a party member in good standing.

If elected, these comrades will be subject to party discipline, just as if they had been nominated by the party.

So, after all is said and discussed, there is only one thing we can do; remember the names of Comrades Henry C. Raasch, Henry Ohl, J. J. Handley and Albert J. Welch, or write them on a piece of paper, and take the paper into the booth—by all means to vote for these names on Tuesday, the 2d of April.

Victor L. Berger.

"get the habit." This sort of thing proceeds on the theory that "cure" is better than prevention, which is a topsy-turvy way of looking at things. Capitalism despoils the workers, and heaps up the spoil in the pockets of the few, and, lest a stop be put to the system that creates this monstrous social wrong, it is proposed to dole back a large amount of the wealth thus taken—in charity! Will insult added to injury produce a wholesome and moral society? There is only one way to still social unrest, and that is to restore right relations. People supported by their own industry will form a happy world. People supported by a part of their product which has been turned back to them by their fleecers in the form of benevolence will be lost to self-respect, to self-reliance and to true independence. The wrong capitalism is doing to the people cannot be patched up by "gifts." To render the people poor and then feed them on charity may be a good way to improve the world from the viewpoint of a capitalist, but it does not go down with the Socialist.

ARE YOU HUSTLING?
Is every minute of your time taken up? Have you got a few minutes to spare each day that you can devote to a good purpose? If you had a job that would help to make your future life easier and better wouldn't you pitch right in and get this job done as soon as possible, so as to derive some of the benefits as soon as possible? Well, why don't you get busy and get a few new readers for the paper that is fighting your battles for you and educating the public to see your cause as you see it. You don't expect a lot of these fellows that are living off of your work to get out and hustle for you? Now, this coming month we want to see how many hustlers we have got among our readers. We want to see how many people are really in earnest in what you want. Get a subscriber for this paper. If every reader of this paper will manage to get one new reader then we can promise that we will give the old political parties of Milwaukee the hardest fight they ever had at the next city election.

From a Magazine Article by EDWARD T. HEYN.

Municipal ownership has also proved a decided success in one of the most prosperous cities of Germany, the Rhenish city of Dusseldorf, with a population of 200,000 people. Its financial returns since the assumption of the street car lines have been most favorable, and in 1895 it succeeded not only in paying a deficit of the previous year, amounting to \$79,000, but also in leaving a balance of \$600 in the

Globe Hotel
Wisconsin and Cass St., Milwaukee
One block from Northwestern Depot

Continued on Page 2

Do You Want Victory in Our Day?
Sings Everybody **SPRING'S ENTERTAINMENT**
"Songs of Socialism"

D. GOLDMAN
343 GROVE STREET
WATCH FOR OUR OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

[illegible]

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
544 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Frank Confession of a Capitalist Drone!

A REMARKABLE ARTICLE FURNISHED TO MAGAZINE READERS BY THE MILLIONAIRE SOCIALIST JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON.

(Republished by Request.)

The Independent has asked me for a short economic autobiography. I comply in the understanding that I am talking about myself, the type of the idle, rich young man, not myself the individual.

Were I the only one in the country who had such an easy time of it, then there need be no such thing as Socialism. But I am far from being the only one. There are thousands of others who produce no wealth and consume a great deal of it. There are thousands who produce no more than I, and who consume ten or twenty times as much. Be it remembered that wherever the first personal pronoun is used it is used to represent the type and not the individual.

I have an income of between ten and twenty thousand dollars a year. I spend all of it. I produce nothing—I am doing no work. I (the type) can keep on doing this all my life unless the present social system is changed.

Where His Income Comes From.

My income doesn't descend upon me like manna from heaven. It can be traced. Some of it comes from the profits of a daily newspaper; some of it comes from Chicago real estate; some of it comes from the profits made by the Pennsylvania and other railroads; some from the profits of the United States Steel Corporation; some from the profits of the American Tobacco company.

As to Chicago real estate, I didn't put it there. Some of it I have never seen. It came into possession of my family some years ago, when it was cheaper. People came to Chicago to work, and in proportion as their numbers increased, the value of this real estate rose automatically. The people who came to Chicago to work caused the increase in value—but I got the benefit of it. There are people who are willing to work on this land. I am not willing to do so. Thus we arrange that they shall work there and pay me an annual tribute for my permission.

As to Pennsylvania, Tobacco and Steel stocks and bonds. I know nothing whatever about railroads, except how to read a time-table and to bless heaven for the eighteen-hour train. Yet I get an annual income from railroads. It isn't the capitalists who supply me with my income from railroads. I am one of them myself—and we couldn't all be so comfortable together by merely handing each

DRINK Schlitz

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthy. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness

when you drink Schlitz Beer.

other money back and forth. No, it must be the men who work the railroads or the travelers and ship-owners who contribute our incomes. Probably it is both. The men who run the trains are underpaid for the work they do, and those who ship or travel overpay for the service they get. We capitalists get the margin in between.

No Need to Dism for Dividends.

I have never been inside a steel mill; and I know about tobacco only as a consumer. Yet the makers and users of steel and tobacco send me on their little checks twice a year. I never have to dun them.

The big capitalist may wonder at my audacity in claiming fellowship with him when I confess to an income of well under twenty thousand dollars a year. Yet after all, while among exclusively capitalist circles I am nothing much, still as compared with the average American I am pretty well off.

For instance, it takes to support me just twenty times as much as it takes to support an average working man or farmer. And the funny thing about it is that these workmen and farmers work hard all year round, while I don't work at all.

I have better food, better clothes and a better house than the workers who supply me with money to spend. I can travel oftener, to more interesting places, on faster trains and in more comfortable steamship cabins. I have horses to ride and drive, domestic servants to minister to my wants, the best physicians in case of sickness. If I am fond of books I can without much self-sacrifice create a respectable little library for myself. I do not live all year round in the smoky, nervous, crowded city. My child will never go to work in a cotton mill or a sweatshop.

Idle—Enjoy the Best; Work—Get the Worst.

In short, I lead a far more highly civilized life than the working people. I have offered me the choice of all the best things that man in his stay upon this earth has discovered, evolved or created. The working people do not have this choice offered them. There is left for them the shoddy things of life—hard work and small reward. I have little or no work and the earth's best for reward.

The work of the working people, and nothing else, produces the wealth, which by some hocus-pocus arrangement is transferred to me, leaving them bare. While they support me in splendid style, what do I do for them? Let the candid upholder of the present order answer, for I am not aware of doing anything for them.

Is it said that I supply a wage fund out of which their wages are paid? Nonsense. If every bond and stock certificate and every real estate abstract were burned to-day

Svenska Socialisten is the only Swedish paper representing the Socialist Party. It is published the 10th and 15th of each month. The subscription price is 50 cents per year. Comrades are requested to do all they can to boost this paper among Swedish speaking people. Address A. A. PATTERSON, 877 N. 5th St., Rockford, Ill.

in a large bonfire, the vacated titles to ownership falling naturally to the community, trains would pull out on schedule time tomorrow, the trainmen, dispatchers, superintendents, locomotives, cars and tracks would be there. The idle stock owner would find himself nothing but a nuisance if he went down to a freight yard and began to meddle.

Has a Good Time—At the Workers' Expense.

That my life is so much completer than the lives of the workers who support me has been excused on the ground that they are less "cultivated" and therefore less fitted to enjoy things which please me. But that seems a little like begging the question. Many of them are not as well educated, because they had to go to work as boys in the fields, the glass factories, the mines, the mills, while I was pursuing my leisurely, gentlemanly way through boarding school and university. I don't think it was entirely natural aptitude that marked me out for a university education, since I remember that frequently I had to pay money to tutors to drill into my head information of a remarkably simple character. I was fond of a good time—and that I had. Of course it took money, which was obligingly supplied, via my family, by the pressmen, the switchmen, the cigarette girls, the rolling-mill men, etc.

Having in this pleasant fashion achieved my education, I went to work in my father's business. I "started in at the bottom," as the saying goes. I became a reporter at \$15 a week. If my father had been a broker I would have started in to sweep out the office at \$3 a week. Most of my college friends who went into Wall Street seem to have done that. But I knew it was play-acting all the time, just as they did.

Had a Safe Job.

I was not living on \$15 a week basis and they were not living on a \$3 a week basis. I wasn't afraid of

losing my job just because it was a dull season and I was the greenest cub on the staff. I got my "allowance" in addition to the fifteen—and the allowance was by considerable the more substantial figure. The allowance came from the pressmen, switchmen, cigarette girls, the other reporters, etc., via my family.

It is just this "allowance" that makes all the difference. Suppose, instead of being an absolute idler, as at present, I go to work and earn from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a year. My allowance continues and brings me in just five times as much as I earn. At first blush I would not be called an idler, because my daily physical or mental activity would be manifest. Yet the allowance for which I do not work brings me in five times as much as the salary for which I do work. As regards the people who contribute that allowance I am an economic idler, even though as regards some other business I am a worker. Indeed I might fill a dual capacity as worker and idler in the same business. As a reporter on a newspaper I was a worker; as a member of a stock-holding family I was an idler.

Idlers Dislike the Truth.

Since our capitalists have not yet as a rule achieved the habit of ornamental idleness to the same extent as the effete aristocracies, they bitterly resent being called idlers. They point with pride to the fact that aside from their trips abroad and their week-ends in the country, they keep office hours religiously. But as to that portion of their incomes which is "allowance" they are economically speaking, idlers. Let us concede that as to that portion of their incomes which is salary they are workers and earn their pay.

If a man produces \$2,000 worth of wealth a year, and consumes \$10,000 worth a year, he is overpaid. If he is overpaid, some must be underpaid.

Socialism urges the underpaid to unite and insist on receiving the full amount of the wealth they produce.

A MEAN TRICK!

Or, the Foxy Congressmen and the Weighing Season.

Every four years the government conducts a weighing season of ninety days, during which the mail carried by the railroads is carefully scaled and the result used to base the yearly compensation of the railroads for the ensuing four years. The government pays \$42.75 per daily mile, per 200 pounds, per year, on small amounts, and \$21.37 per year, per daily mile, on each ton on amounts over 5,000 pounds.

This weighing season usually starts the last week in January. The railroads know the date and prepare to flood the mails at that time so as to get a false and exaggerated basis for their compensation for the four years following. They are aided by certain business corporations with which they have relations, but principally by members of congress, who, being in possession of the franking privilege, are able to send enormous quantities of bulky public documents and even boxes of other material all over the country, postage free. The government, of course, has known this—in fact the railroads are not far from being a part of the "government,"—and has winked at it until the present year. It would wink at it this year if it dared to, but so much agitation against the swindle has been carried on in Socialist papers and elsewhere in the last year or two that it does not dare again be a party to its own robbery. The post office department has a deficit and the agitators have had the temerity to show the people that this deficit is simply there because the railroads are allowed to scandalously fleece the U. S. treasury through their suspicious relations with the postal department and the carrying of the mails. It may be explained that there have always been "ex"-railroad men in high positions in the postal department, even as high up as the office of assistant postmaster general.

It was supposed this year that the weighing season would start in as usual the last week in January, and the friends of the roads got busy with their tons on tons of stuff for the padding of the mails. And the stuff was dumped upon the post office and the department carried it without a murmur and got it pretty well out of the way—and then it leaked out that the weighing season had not begun, after all, but has been quietly postponed from week

to week so that when it really did begin the mail to be carried had gotten down to about the normal amount. Somewhere, in some way, the game of the railroads had been checked. Things began to look ticklish, and it was clear that the congressmen with the franking privilege had reason to be cautious if they did not want to run the risk of an exposure. A few of them, naturally, were willing to risk sending out a lot of more rubbish and back-number government reports of one variety and another, for it was evident the game was being watched. So it is probable that the weighing season this year, which is still in progress, will show more satisfactory results than in previous four-year periods. And it was a smooth trick of the administration, all right, even if it did take to do it. For by getting at the matter as it did, it saved the reputation of the railroads and the congressmen who are owned by the railroads, and worked a reform, temporary though it may be, that will head off impending exposures. Of course the railroads have still gotten some advantage out of the weighing. It is reported that large mail order houses have been helping swell the mails all they could at just this time. Perhaps, even, the railroad magnates flew to them, in distress, when the congressional frank privilege fell short, but at best it will not make up for the old time graft.

According to a writer in *World's Work*, the United States pays out more for the carrying of its mail by the railroads than all the other countries of the globe combined! But it is not only through the excess weight trick, the carrying rates based on the padding of the mails during the weighing season, that the railroads benefit. Uncle Sam not only pays scandalous prices for the carrying of the mails, but is obliged to pay a rental for the postal cars the mails are carried in besides. He has to pay from \$25 to \$50 a year, per average daily mile, as rental. This graft of the railroads alone is enough to overcome a four million dollar deficit in the postal department, although it is probable that the break in the padding of the mails during the present weighing season will go a long way to take care of said deficit.

It should be borne in mind that this railroad mail carrying matter has been the subject of the usual amount of "governmental investigations." When the Social-Democrats begin to rise to power in the national administration they will find themselves confronted with a pretty rotten government; for this railroad graft of the postal department is but one eruption on its capitalisticly tainted body.

Frederic Heath.

A Critic Answered.

Monsieur Capel, a great scholar, has presented his strongest indictment against Socialism. He says "Socialism is against God and religion." This is not true. Socialism is for the brotherhood of man. It is an economic, not a religious movement. It treats only of the relation of man to man. The relation of man to God leaves to the church. Socialism is against any party or movement that opposes the brotherhood of man. The Catholic church is a religious-political organization. Socialism is against its politics, not its religion. The Pope is waging warfare against the only world-wide political movement that ever attempted to protect the wealth producers in the full product of their labor.

M. Capel says, Socialism is against the home. In Milwaukee, Socialists and Catholics had a chance to vote for or against the home. All the Socialist councilmen voted against licensing eleven bed-houses, and all but one of the Catholic councilmen voted for the licenses. Socialists always and everywhere vote to protect the home. Socialism is for the emancipation of woman from the domination of man. It would make marriage a partnership, not master and slave. When Socialism comes, woman will be as much the "head of the family" as man. It will be a dual head.

Socialism is not "against property." Socialism is for property. It is for the man to own it whose labor produced it. It is against one set of men owning wealth. Under Socialism there will be as much oil, as many mines, and as many railroads, as at present; but, instead of Morgan owning the banks, Rockefeller the oil, Baer the mines, and Harriman the railroads, all will own them. M. Capel confesses that "all the wealth of the country is falling into the hands of the few." Would he let it stay where it is "falling"? The Socialist would have it "fall" once more, and this time out of "the hands of the few."

M. Capel has a fantastic theory that the people will be slaves to themselves under Socialism. But, a slave is one who produces wealth for others to enjoy. We are now slaves to those who own the things we must use to live.

E. A. Briggs.

Elk Grove, Cal.

Social-Democratic Bills.

Continued from First Page.

tion of individuals, incorporated or unincorporated, in contemplation of or during the continuance of any trade dispute, to attend for any of the following purposes at or near a house or place where a person resides or works, or carries on his business, or happens to be.

Section 1771p. For the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information.

Section 1771p. For the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

Section 1771p. An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be ground for an action if such act when committed by one person would not be ground for an action.

Section 1771q. An action shall not be brought against a trade union, or other association aforesaid for the recovery of damages sustained by any person or persons by reason of the action of a member or members of such trade union or other association aforesaid.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

A Bill, No. 167, S.

By Senator Rummel.

To amend section 2815 of the statutes of 1898, providing that in counties having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand or more, only circuit or county judges shall have the power of issuing injunctions in which a municipality is a party to the proceedings, and that no injunction shall be issued in such proceedings without notice to the municipality.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 2815 of the statutes of 1898 is amended to read: Section 2815. 1. Where these statutes authorize an order or proceeding to be made or taken by the court it must be done by the court in session; where they authorize an order or proceeding to be made or taken by the presiding judge or the circuit judge, using such words of designation, no county judge or court commissioner can act.

2. Except as so provided or otherwise expressly directed in particular

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instances such judge or commissioner may exercise within his county the powers and shall be subject to the restrictions thereof of a circuit judge at chambers, according to existing practice, and these statutes, in all actions or proceedings in courts of record, but all such orders may be reviewed by the court.

3. No county judge or court commissioner shall have power to vacate or set aside any judgment of a circuit court.

4. And no court commissioner shall have power to issue injunctions in counties having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand or more in any action or proceeding in which a municipality is a party.

5. No injunction shall be granted against a municipality in such counties except on notice and by order of a circuit or county judge.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

A Bill, No. 437, A.

By Assemblyman Thompson.

To create section 1816m, statutes of 1898, relating to the better protection of passengers and employees of railroads.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is added to the statutes of 1898 a new section to read: Section 1816m. 1. No person whose duty shall in any way consist in regulating, dispatching, signaling or reporting any train by telegraph or telephone shall be permitted or required to remain on duty for a period of more than eight hours in any consecutive twenty-four except in cases of extraordinary emergency where life or property are in imminent danger, in which case such person shall not be required to remain on duty for more than twelve hours in any consecutive twenty-four.

2. Whenever the railroad commission shall learn of any violation of this section by any company or by an officer or agent of any such company it shall be the duty of the railroad commission to investigate such violation at once and it shall have power to require such company to immediately provide such additional employees as are necessary to comply with the provisions of this act.

3. Any railway or transportation company of officer or agent thereof who shall permit or require any person to work continuously for a longer period than eight hours, or shall refuse or neglect to obey the order of the railroad commission, provided herein, shall be subject to a fine not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a period of ninety days in the county jail for each and every offense.

NATIONAL PLATFORM—Continued.

graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the

one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is as once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.



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are as desirable as pure food. Unclean food cannot be healthful. It is the method of handling in the manufacture of a food product that makes it clean or unclean.

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Social-Democratic Herald

Published every Saturday by the
Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

FREDERICK HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Bring in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent. of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT. of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a pell-mell speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

This people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people, that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social-Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the droves.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

For years the United States senate has been sarcastically referred to as the "Millionaire's Club House." Now the resignation of Senator Spooner, giving the reason that he feels forced to step into private business life in order to recoup his private fortune, has again called attention to the situation in Washington, and some remarkable facts are coming to light. It may seem odd that this line of investigation should have gotten its impetus from a man like Spooner, the recognized spokesman and handy-man of plutocracy and high finance interests in the American house of lords, but it is the fact nevertheless, and, whether Spooner's reason is on the square or not, the inquiry is on the way, and benefit is likely to come out of it. The fact that is standing out in the clearest relief is the undoubted one that the government of the nation is now almost wholly in the hands of the wealthy, with the average citizen shut out from any voice in the actual law making. The people must obey such laws as plutocracy gives them. It is asserted that only a millionaire, as a rule, can stand the demands of the life of a United States senator. If a man tries to live the part at all, he must submit to a most extravagant living. In fact, in the words of Senator Beveridge, "it is becoming every day more difficult for any but a rich man, and a very rich man at that, to live in comparative decency in Washington." The living at the capital, even for the man who economizes, is fearfully high. In even the more modest hotels the price for the cheapest room is from \$3 to \$3.50 a day, without meals, and no reduction for a monthly term. The cost of meals is very high, and, to make matters worse, there is always some constituent dropping in who must be invited to dinner, in common courtesy. Old time simplicity is out of fashion, and it is estimated that the living expenses of the household of an average millionaire senator is something like \$30,000 a year. That comparatively poor men are elected to the lower house is doubtless true in some instances, but the presence of such men in Washington's law-making body is scarcely even the exception to prove the rule. In fact, at the present day, the poor man in congress is there at the peril of his honesty. Being sent there by the old parties, and being ruled by capitalistic ethics, such a man is very likely to give up the struggle to stay straight after a while, and to tread the path that others tread, succumbing to lobby influences, and settling down to "looking out for number one."

It must be clear to the dullest mind that the present situation should not be allowed to continue, that the government established by the people must be gotten back to the people; that the fount of our national laws must be cleaned, and wrested from the class that simply represents the most predatory instincts of capitalism. It must be democratic again. But how can this be done so long as there is old party dominance? Under the regime of the capitalist parties it is inevitable that the rich men should run the government. So that here again Social-Democracy appears as the savior of the people. When the Socialists get the upper hand in the government all the wrongs under which a "free" nation now groans will of necessity fall away. The solution of the trouble is very simple. If the people do not want their national capital to be a capitalistic law factory, let them stop sending capitalist party representatives there. So long as they continue in the old way, they must abide the consequences.

The government officials in France are agitating for the right to combine. Three thousand telegraph and telephone clerks held a big demonstration about the middle of last week; the government had refused to recognize the teachers' trades union, and it is expected to turn a deaf ear to the telegraph clerks. Even Radicalism fears to see the Labor forces gaining to themselves great power and influence in the state.

The burning of Upton Sinclair's communal dwelling house, Helicon hall, might have been a greater calamity than it was, for there were many narrow escapes. One man was burned to death, and the wonder is that so many escaped, the fire

taking place at the hour it did. The loss is estimated at about thirty thousand, covered by insurance, but the literary people who make up the household lost many valuable manuscripts and mementos, in addition to which Comrade Sinclair lost the manuscript of his projected book, representing many months' work. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Dates for National Organizers.

E. E. CARR: March 24, Asheville, N. C.; 25, Spencer; 26-30, Winston-Salem.

J. L. FITTS: West Virginia, under the direction of the state committee.

GEORGE H. GOEBEL: Oregon, under the direction of the state committee.

J. E. SNYDER: March 24, Michigan City, Ind.; 25-30, Detroit, Mich.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec'y.

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The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.

IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen—Benjamin Baumele, Henry Ries, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Max Grass, Robert Beech, Emil Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schranz, Nicholas Petersen, John Hassmann, Supervisors—Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Martin Wiles, Charles Jasko, Gustav Goerdt, Justices—Carl P. Dietz, Richard Beyer, Constables—Herman Kanitz, Arthur Gardner, John Brown, County Surveyor—Alex. Glaeser, School-Director—William A. Arnold.

IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Rummel, Senator. Wm. J. Alldridge, Edmund J. Berner, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Carl D. Thompson, Frank J. Weber, Assemblymen.

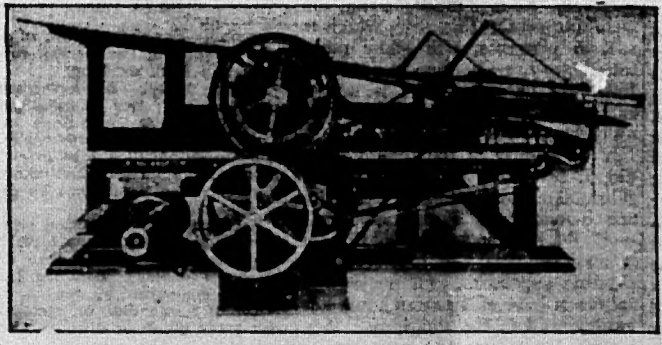
IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christanson, W. J. Koestermann, Christian Jorgensen, Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda.

IN MANITOWOC: Mayor—Henry Stohs; Aldermen—A. J. Braemeier, John Kaufmann.

IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen—Conrad Hoffman, David Grover, Supervisor—Ernest Teadie.

IN PLYMOUTH: Aldermen—Frank Sanders (Second Term.)

Milwaukee: Last Monday another evening session of the city council! The aldermen were engaged in a talkfest that lasted till midnight. And yet they will do anything but allow the Socialists to change the time of meeting from afternoon to evening. The Monday meeting was a meeting of time killing. Few matters of importance were up, the most important of all being the proposition to change the public works department from a wobbly four-wheeled affair to a one-man department—a measure which was passed, and which will now be coined into law, providing the legislative committee of the council is able to prevail at Madison. The spiciest incident of the long drawn out session was a clash between Ald. Seidel and Ald. Stiglauer (D) over the ordinance dealing with the immoral massage parlors. The Socialist aldermen had caucused on the proposed ordinance as drawn, and had decided that it would be wrong to pass it in its present form. Ald. Seidel went for the ordinance without mercy, showing that it was so sweeping that, while it would cover the case of the immoral resorts, it also gave the police the right to interfere with the wholly legitimate and proper



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We need your help and we want it now. We have been compelled to make an addition to our printing plant, "The Co-operative Printery," by reason of the large amount of large work that we have had to turn away. This has necessitated the purchase of the above new cylinder press, which costs, including other necessary equipment, about \$3,000. Now, friends, we are rapidly approaching the time when

GLEANNINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

Nineteenth ward, Chicago, has been waited on by the Independence league, which wished to endorse him, but which learned some things about Socialist political ethics.

By recent referendums, A. H. Axelson, Portland, and C. W. Barzee, The Dalles, were elected members of the national committee for Oregon; and Thos. J. Peach, Grand Rapids, was re-elected national committeeman and Guy Williams, Minneapolis, was elected national committeeman of Minnesota.

The German central committee of the Socialist party of Chicago, publishers of *Neues Leben*, are preparing to issue a German daily. The weekly cannot compete with the various German dailies, which enter the homes of at least 5,000 German workmen in the city. The German comrades of Chicago have

We make the Biggest STOVE POLISH on earth and you dealer sells it.

Yours truly,
CROW STOVE POLISH CO.

L. Sachs

CHAMBER TREATMENT

305-313 N. 7th St. Milwaukee.

Massachusetts.

The Essex (Mass.) County Socialist Federation has met with success in having John D. MacLean of Haverhill continually on the road as literature-agent-organizer. He began work Aug. 11, 1906, and from then until March 1 sold \$28,711 worth of Socialist books and subs. Wages and expenses were \$296.55. Profits were \$22,023, leaving an average deficit of \$3.31 per week, which was made up by donations and monthly pledges. The organization is practically out of debt. Comrade MacLean visits factories, homes, stores, etc., selling literature and impressing upon sympathizers the necessity of studying Socialism and joining the party. Three clubs were organized: Beverly, Danvers and blehead. The treasurer Morrill's report shows receipts of \$466.07 during 1906, as compared with \$77.48 in 1905. Everything has been equally successful in 1907 up to date.

Oregon.

Upwards of forty towns in Oregon have asked for national Organizer Goebel, and it now looks as if he would work in that state all of March and April, thence going to California and Nevada.

Comrade S. Shreffler, secretary of local Baker City, Oregon, is the proud owner of a membership card issued to him in 1884 by the old international. They have a strong local and recently had five meetings addressed by comrade Goebel.

Special Stockholders' Meeting.

To the Stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company:

You are hereby notified of a special meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing company, to be held at the office of the company, 344 Sixth street, in the city and county of Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin, on Thursday, April 4, 1907, at 8 p. m., in order to provide for the further development of the company, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. For the purpose of such meeting the stock transfer books will be closed March 25, 1907, at 6 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until April 5, 1907, at 8 o'clock a. m.

A large attendance is necessary to insure a quorum, and, as our stockholders are widely scattered all over the country, it is urged that all stockholders attend, either in person or by proxies.

Dated, Milwaukee, March 13, 1907.
H. W. BISTORIUS, Sec'y.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.
Department of State.

Notice is hereby given that at a judicial and county superintendent at a school election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1907, being the second day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Hon. Roswell D. Marshall, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1908.

A County Judge for the Second Division of Milwaukee County, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1907.

A County or District Superintendent of Schools for each county or district in the state, whose term of office will begin on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1907.

Such Municipal Judges as are required by law to be elected at this time.

Said election will be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and official seal, at the capital in the city of Madison, this 2nd day of February, A. D. 1907.
(Seal.) JAMES A. FREAR,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.
County of Milwaukee.

Office of the County Clerk, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

To the Town, City and Village Clerks and the Inspectors of Election in the Several Election Districts of the County of Milwaukee:

TAKE NOTICE, that an election will be held in the several cities, towns, villages and election precincts in the county of Milwaukee on Tuesday, the second day of April, next, pursuant to and for the purpose set forth in the above notice of the Secretary of State, at which election the following officers for the county of Milwaukee are to be elected, to-wit:

A County Judge for the Second Division of Milwaukee County, whose term of office will begin on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1907.

A Municipal Judge for the County of Milwaukee, for the full term commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1908, in place of Alvin C. Brazee, whose term of office will expire on said day.

A District Judge for the County of Milwaukee, for the full term commencing on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1907, in place of Noel B. Neider, whose term of office will expire on said day.

A Clerk of the Municipal Court for the County of Milwaukee, for the full term commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1908, in place of Frank E. Wolter, whose term of office will expire on said day.

A County Superintendent of Schools for the County of Milwaukee for the full term commencing on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1907, in place of Jesse F. Curry, whose term of office will expire on said day.

Said election will be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

(Seal.) F. O. PHELPS,
County Clerk.

Dated this 7th day of March, A. D. 1907.

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Telephone Grand 2394. H. W. BISTORIUS, Business Mgr.

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We Announce the Following Subjects and Speakers for the First Few Sundays

March 24—Carl D. Thompson, of the Wisconsin Legislature: "The Awakening of Social Conscience"

March 31—Emil Seidel, of our Common Council: "The Public School; Its Needs and Possibilities"

April 7—Prof. Charles Zueblin, of Chicago University: "The Constraint of Orthodoxy"

April 14—Winfield R. Gaylord, State Organizer of the Social-Democratic Party: "The Basis of Brotherhood"

April 21—C. B. Whitnall: "Park Utility", with Stereopticon.

April 28—Rev. H. H. Jacobs, Warden of the University Settlement: "Child Labor and Its Effects Upon Society"

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Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 26 State St. Car. Secretary
FREDERICK HEATH, 34 State St. Rec. Secretary
WILLIAM HANSEN, 121 Chestnut St. Fin. Secretary
M. WEISSFELDER, 1371 Lombard Ave. Treasurer
Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

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SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, Frederic Heath, John Reicher, John Reicher.
NOMINATIONS: Robert Bock, J. J. Handley, William Hoffmann, J. Klump, A. Dorrer.LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of 318 State Street. H. Bock, care of
51 Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank Meister, Chairman.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 318 State St. Fred's Home
Secretary, 218 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

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ORGANIZED LABOR

Caption: "We demand their
rights. Outrageous! It's not an in-
justice."Communications from Chi-
cago clothing factory and from
suspender workers of New York
referred to label section. Bro.
Basenberg presented his resignation
as a member of the executive board.
The report was accepted and recom-
mendation concurred in.Moved to accept resignation of
Bro. Basenberg from executive
board. Carried. On motion coun-
cil reverted back to order of busi-
ness of election and installation of
officers and Bros. Fisher and Feeley
were nominated. On count of bal-
lots Bro. Feeley was declared elec-
ted on a vote of 74 to 55 for
Bro. Fisher, there being 5 scatter-
ing votes.The campaign committee report-
ed visiting unions and finding a
good deal of enthusiasm. The
committee of ten was not large
enough and it was decided to ask
for five more.Bro. Melms reported on the
Supreme court decision in regard
to the school board.On motion the chair appointed
the following as additional mem-
bers of the campaign committee:
Bros. Coleman, Sciafe, Wederit,
Grass and Berst.A report was made on the Gim-
bel Bros. matter, and it was shown
that the firm was not anxious to
meet with the committee. Moved
that committee's report be received
and Gimbel store put on the "We
Don't Patronize" list. Carried.
Moved that committee issue flyers
and distribute them as best they can.
Carried. Bro. Griebling reported
on non-union work in the remodel-
ing of the Goldman store.

The Building Trades Section re-

Mr. Cannon in a Corner!

The scandalous Cannon Printing
company bids on the city incidental
printing, which the board of public
works, in spite of the evidence of
illegality, winked at, and awarded
the contract for the ensuing year,
is already on the rocks. Ald. Melms
introduced a resolution in the coun-
cil Monday for an investigation,
and Comptroller Bechtner has also
refused to countersign the award
which was made to Cannon by the
board of public works. The plight
of Cannon is not one to be envied
by good citizens. He may not only
lose his incidental printing plum,
after having had it for several
years, but his methods may be
shown to be an offense to honorable
dealing. Apparently Cannon has
at last been caught at the old game,
by which contractors used to bleed
the city departments (the com-
missioner of public works) has by
the same token been shown to be
not above suspicion. This board
is made up of City Engineer
Poetsch, Vincent Schoenecker, S.
E. Czerwinski, and Becker's "re-
form" appointee, J. P. Scherer.
These gentlemen would seem them-
selves to be called on for some ex-STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE
COUNTY.

COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of AUGUST
MEISTER, Deceased.
Letters Testamentary on the Estate of
AUGUST MEISTER, late of the city of Mil-
waukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased,
having been duly granted to MAURICE
MEISTER, EMMA ELSEN and GUSTAV
MEISTER, by this Court.IT IS ORDERED, that the time from the date
hereof until including the first Tuesday of
October, A. D. 1907, be and the same is hereby
fixed as the time within which all creditors
of the said AUGUST MEISTER, deceased, shall
present their claims for examination and
allowance.IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims
and demands of all persons against the
said AUGUST MEISTER, deceased, be ex-
amined, and adjusted before this Court, at
its Court Room in the Court House, in the city
of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular
term thereof appointed to be held on the first
Tuesday of December, 1907, and all creditors
are hereby notified thereof.IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice
of the time and place at which said claims
and demands will be examined and adjusted
as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for
said creditors to present their claims and de-
mands, be given by publishing a copy of this
order, for and notice of said time, in the
"Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the County
of Milwaukee, the first publication to be with-
in fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1907.

By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER,
County Judge.RICHARD ELSEN,
Attorney of Estate.STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE
COUNTY—CIRCUIT COURT.EMMA GRIEBLING, Plaintiff, vs. SUMMONS
OTTO GRIEBLING, Defendants.The State of Wisconsin to the above named
defendant—
You are hereby summoned to appear within
twenty days after service of this summons, ex-
clusive of the day of service, and defend the
above entitled action in the court aforesaid;
and in case of your failure so to do, judgment
will be rendered against you according to the
demands of this complaint.WIDULE & MENSKING,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.P. O. Address, 2nd and Lloyd Sts., Milwaukee,
Wis.The original summons and complaint in the
above entitled action are on file in the office of
the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee
County, Wisconsin.WIDULE & MENSKING,
Attorneys.WIDULE & MENSKING,
Attorneys.WIDULE & MENSKING,
Attorneys.WIDULE & MENSKING,
Attorneys.WIDULE & MENSKING,
Attorneys.WIDULE & MENSKING,
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Attorneys.WIDULE & MENSKING,
Attorneys.WIDULE & MENSKING,
Attorneys.WIDULE & MENSKING,
Attorneys.WIDULE & MENSKING,
Attorneys.Secretary Reichert of the Fed-
erated Trades Council has received
the following letters from Con-
gressman Tawney and Senator Alli-
son in regard to the demand that
an appropriation be provided, so
that the newly passed provision for
an investigation of child labor in
the United States should not fail
because of its tricky wording:Dear Sir: Your letter of the 21st
inst. received. As you no doubt know,
the sundry civil bill, as it passed the
House last Saturday, carries an appropria-
tion for making the investigation
into the conditions of the employment
of woman and child labor.Yours very truly,
I. A. TAWNEY.My Dear Sir: I have your letter of
the 21st inst., and in reply will say
that quite certain that an adequate
appropriation will be provided for the
proposed investigation of the labor
conditions of women and children.
Very truly yours,
W. B. ALLISON.ALWAYS DEMAND
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Graeven, Louis 367 National Ave.
Gruettner, Wm. 1124 Lincoln Ave.
Hach, Caspar 927 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Hackbarth, O. E. 372 Lincoln Ave.
Hertzberg, Ed. 2812 Lisbon Ave.
Holl, Albert 607 State St.
Kadlee, Emil 304 Reed St.
Kaufer, D. 666 Forest Home Ave.
Lamberger, Jos. 980 19th St.
Lindner, Paul 211 Cherry St.
Lueneburg, Wm. 685 Pearl St.
Mayer, Frank 1380 7th St.
Matyas, Emil 801 Holton St.
Maner, Lor. 486 Maple St.
Mews, Chas. 1629 Galena St.
Oswald, William 1201 Chestnut St.
Puts, John 1173 6th St.
Reichardt, Chas. 528 Sherman St.
Reinhardt, Chas. 916 8th St.
Ritterberg, Ernst 2439 Lisbon Ave.
Sammer, George 602 25th St.
Scheidt, Louis 506 6th Ave.
Scheidt, Ernst 1429 9th St.
Schilling, Karl 1161 Sixth St.
Sichthaus, Geo. 241 4th St.
Singer, Fred 201 Lake St.
Weis, Leo 501 Harmon St.
Weingart, Fred 630 21st St.
Wilde, A. 776 15th St.
Wenger, Aug. 608 Mitchell St.
Czesinski, Jos. 16th and Monroe Ave.
South Milwaukee.

GETTING LIVELY IN RACINE!

THE BOSSES IN POLITICS, BUT THE HOSTS
OF LABOR ARE WAKING UP.Racine.—The capitalist character
of both the Republican and Demo-
cratic parties is strikingly shown by
the result of the primaries held
here Tuesday, for the nomination
of candidates for city offices: On
the Republican ticket were A. J.
Horlick, a millionaire manufactur-
er, and C. E. Lange, a street rail-
way conductor. Horlick was nomi-
nated by a vote of over 2 to 1.
On the Democratic ticket were M.
M. Secor, a wealthy manufacturer,
and F. L. Fancher, a representative
of the small business class. The
latter was also defeated by a vote
of nearly 10 to 1. The Republican
candidate, Horlick, probably pays
the smallest wages of any manu-
facturer in the city; his employes
being mostly girls, who receive
from \$2.50 to \$5 a week, while
he employs men at from \$30 to \$40
a month. His election cards read:
"A Vote for A. J. Horlick Is a Vote
for the Welfare of the City." His
idea of welfare for the workingclass is shown by the wage scale in
his factory.Secor, the Democratic candidate,
is a notorious union breaker, hav-
ing disrupted the trunkmakers'
union of this city once, and having
broken two strikes. He will not
employ a union man, and his name
has been posted at the trades and
labor union hall for years past.It will be absolutely impossible
for either of the two men to be
elected mayor of this city, where
five out of every six votes are cast
by workmen, unless the workers
are blind to their own interests. The
Social-Democratic candidate for
mayor, Arne T. Peterson, is a union
machinist, and well qualified to fill
the office. He received nearly 300
votes at the primaries, and the
chances are good for his election.
If the workmen of the city vote
for themselves he will get more
votes than the other two candidates
together. Both the old party can-
didates are wealthy, and will spendAdvance Showing Spring
and Summer ClothingThe house will show the spring and summer line of men's
and Collegian clothes with greater enthusiasm than ever in
its history. The trade which has by actual experience be-
come acquainted with merchandise will welcome our new
goods with equal pleasure. We know of no safer guide
for the future than past experience. You must agree to
this in all fairness. The customers who have purchased
our clothing in the past may look for the same excellence
and uniformity in the product, and they will not be disap-
pointed. Our aim is to become more widely known than
ever, as the Bay View greatest house for popular-priced
merchandise. Our establishment is well equipped to de-
serve that title today, and with our policy of never stand-
ing still we are confident of our ability to retain our posi-
tion. Our line of spring suits and overcoats is character-
istic of the house in artistic designs, and will be decidedly
more extensive in range than any line we have shown in
past seasons.

Our Fine Boys' Dept.

We pay as much attention to the clothing of boys as to the
clothing of fathers. We want mothers to know that our
boys' department is bigger and better than ever. Bring
the boys when you come. A rough rider gun given with
every boy's suit.Our spring line of hats for men and boys is now complete,
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Green Bay, Wis.
J. J. HANDLEY, 206 National Avenue, Mil-
waukee, Wis.
WALTER S. FISHER, 1791 8th Street,
Milwaukee, Wis.
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218 State Street, Milwaukee.
FRED'K. KROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas.,
261 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.UNFAIR LIST:
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The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West End Brewing Co. and Maltine Co. of
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turers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
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liers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Adams Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jager Bakery, Milwaukee.
Corruption-Slavery Bakery, Milwaukee.
Pamperin & Wiegand, better known as the
P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis.,
manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.
The Jewell Clothing Co.
The Black & Green Co., manufacturers of the
Radiant Home Linen Stores.
The Cargil Coal Co. of Green Bay.
Aus. Rohm, Merchant Tailor, 261 W. Water St.,
Milwaukee.their money freely in the usual man-
ner. The Social-Democrats are
making a quiet campaign, but are
distributing 20,000 leaflets dealing
with city affairs, and believe these
are waking up the workmen.EMIL BACHMANN
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near North Ave.
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Eyes tested and
glasses fitted prop-
erly. We also
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Jewelry repairing
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What Was Stafford Up To?

LOADING DOWN THE U. S. MAILED WITH TONS OF WORTHLESS, OUT-OF-DATE GOVERNMENT REPORTS, AT THE REGULAR WEIGHING SEASON.

How the Railroads Do Uncle Sam's Postal Dep't. by Padding the Mails.

Is Congressman Stafford a railroad tool? Waukesha county people are asking the question, and it is claimed that the young Fifth district representative of the Republicans has been caught red-handed trying to help the railroads pad the mails during the weighing season. But if that was what Stafford was really up to, he failed. For the weighing season was slyly put over several weeks this year, and so the bulky rubbish Stafford sent on from Washington got through the post office at Washington and Milwaukee and Waukesha before the weighing began.

Although Stafford may be innocent, the circumstantial evidence is all against him. The suspicious circumstances are as follows:

First, CONGRESSMAN STAFFORD RECENTLY FLOODED THE MAILED FOR WAUKESHA COUNTY WITH ALL SORTS OF HEAVY WEIGHING, OUT-OF-DATE GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS; and,

Second, HE DID THIS AT JUST ABOUT THE TIME THAT THE USUAL FOUR-YEAR WEIGHING SEASON STARTS IN; AT WHICH TIME THE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF MAIL MATTER

THAT IS CARRIED BY THE RAILROADS, AND ON THIS AVERAGE BASES THE CONTRACT IT MAKES WITH THE RAILROADS FOR THE ENSUING FOUR YEARS. The heavier the mails at this weighing season, the more the railroads get for the following four year period.

Do you begin to see?

Every time there is a weighing season the congressmen who are alleged to be in cahoots with the railroads begin to flood the mails with all sorts of congressional reports, books of statistics, even goods in cedar chests, furnished by the government, and any old thing that will weigh heavily. And they can do this because congressmen have the franking privilege—that is, they are allowed to send any amount of matter through the mails free of postage. Tons and tons of the stuff are sent all over the country, in some cases being sent from Washington to the Pacific coast to some official who is able to send it back again under the franking privilege, thus getting it weighed twice. It is an outrageous swindle—from the moral aspect. And the result of it is that the railroads have been able to make a showing that fixes the amount of mail matter carried at a point vastly greater than it is normally, and this swollen weight record then serves as the basis for their compensation for carrying the mails for the following four years! A clear steal.

But the truck that Stafford sent was sent at about the time the weighing season begins, only this year for some reason the season was quietly postponed, and did not begin till after Stafford's stuff had

been delivered. Of course, he may have been innocent in the matter, but the character of the documents franked under his name is puzzling and positively suspicious. Here is a partial list:

Stafford has been sending a lot of stuff to the Waukesha county farmers, whose names he has been able to get. The rural route carriers were overburdened with the truck, and a comrade living near Station B tells us that the rural delivery wagons that started out from that station alone were almost swamped under the load.

First: Heavily bound and bulky books, containing the Memorial Addresses on the Life and Character of Charles W. Thompson of Alabama, delivered in the house of representatives and senate, April 24 and 25, 1904, and printed by order of congress.

Second: Heavy volumes of out-of-date government statistics, published by order of congress back in 1897.

Third: Heavily bound and bulky volumes containing the proceedings of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives upon the Acceptance from the State of Maryland of the Statute of Charles Carroll and John Hanson, and published by act of congress, Jan. 31, 1902.

How many farmers of Waukesha county would read such truck? But the railroads hoped to get a swindling contract by such aid, all right, unless all the signs are misleading.

The men who voted Stafford back to congress are responsible for such suspicious work. It is this sort of work they stand sponsor for whenever they help the capitalist parties put their marionettes into responsible official positions.

Grand Opera is Coming!

Arrangements have been completed for the engagement at the Alhambra, of the entire Conried company from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, April 27;

the most brilliant occasion of its kind in the musical history in this city.

The operas selected for the engagement will include Richard Wagner's *Thaenhaus*, and a double bill comprising Humperdinck's exquisite fairy opera, *Haensel und Gretel*, and Leoncavallo's tragic masterpiece, *Pagliacci*.

Thaenhaus will be the bill for the matinee performance and through the records of grand opera it is impossible to find a more brilliant cast than that which is offered here. The Elizabeth will be Geraldine Farrar, the greatest American prima donna, whose triumphs in Germany preceded her great success in her native country. The genius of the *Thaenhaus* cast will be Mme. Fremstad, who created the role of Kundry in Parsifal and Salome in the sensational opera of Strauss. The role of "Ein Herte" will be in the hands of Mme. Matfeld. The title role will be sung by Alois Burgstaller, the creator of the role of Parsifal in America. Anton Van Roy, the greatest of all baritones, will sing the part of Wolfrum, and Robert Blass, the greatest German bass, the part of Landgraf Herman.

The leading characters will be sustained by Mmes. Rice, Bayer, Muehlmann and Dufriehe. There

SUMMONS.
MILWAUKEE COUNTY—CITY OF MILWAUKEE—In Justice Court.
To A. K. Turk (alias): You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishment has been issued against you, and your property has been seized to satisfy the demand of Frank H. Turk, amounting to \$100.
Now, unless you shall appear before C. E. Dietz, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Milwaukee, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and the money and property garnished applied to pay the debt.
Dated this 18th day of March, A. D. 1907.
FRANK H. TURK, Plaintiff,
by Tynar Turk, His Agent.

Never Too Late

TO BUY YOUR

Easter Shoes!

WE NOW HAVE A

Complete Stock

OF THE

Latest Spring Styles in Shoes and Oxfords

at Prices That Defy Competition! You Will Know if You

Give Us a Trial!

No Loss to You

If You Do So!

DON'T FORGET

Lamers Bros.
SHOES
334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee's Greatest Removal Sale

Exceptional Shoe Bargains for Monday

Here are just a few Money Savers in Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Slippers, etc. All new stock and latest spring styles. We want to move in a few weeks and don't want to take this stock with us, therefore we are offering these

Exceptional Bargains

One lot of Infants' Kid and Patent Leather Shoes, sizes from 2 to 5—sold regularly at 50c—
Monday **29c**

One lot of Little Gents' Satin Calf Lace Shoes, sizes from 8 to 13, all latest styles, sold regularly at \$2.00,
Monday **89c**

Girls' Vici Kid, Patent Tip, Lace Shoes, sold regularly at \$1.50,
Monday **98c**

Boys' Vici and Satin Calf Lace Shoes, sold regularly at \$2.50, Monday **\$1.39**

Ladies' Patent Leather Oxford Ties, latest spring styles—with Cuban heels, sold regularly at \$2.50,
Monday **\$1.48**

Men's Vici Kid, Box Calf, Velour Calf and Patent Leather Shoes, worth up to \$4.00 per pair,
Monday **\$1.95**

Store Open Evenings Until 9 o'clock

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE
554 MITCHELL STREET

Young Men's and Men's Spring and Summer Suits



The ready-to-wear suits we sell are the kind that satisfy men of all ages. They are reliable in every respect, made from the season's newest wools, in smart, dashing patterns. Costs—the shoulders of which are extended and concaved by hand labor. Lapels and fronts are likewise hand-buttressed, so that the shape of the garment must remain permanent.

Tailored in fabrics of fancy double twisted cassimeres, fancy chevrot effects, fancy English worsted and Scotch tweeds, plain black and blue serges, unfinished and finished worsted, tulle and vicuna.

Price \$7.50 up to \$25.00

Our Boys' Clothing

We certainly have the knack of dressing boys handsomely and correctly. We have the prettiest assortment in boys' and children's Suits and Overcoats we have ever had the pleasure of showing.

We dress toddlers from three years old upwards. We blouse suits, Russian suits, double and single breasted two-piece and Norfolk suits; cotton, silks and double and single breasted three-piece suits. Many of the styles are our own exclusive designs. Our Top Coat Department also bristles with the latest and good-looking styles.

We invite parents to call for the purpose of seeing what we can do in the way of solving the Boys' Suit and Top Coat question.

Price \$1.95 up to \$10.00

WE GIVE S. & M. GREEN TRADING STAMPS. THEY ARE THE BEST.

JOS. LAUER & CO.

NATIONAL AVE.,
COR. FIRST AVE.

BETWEEN
GRAND AV.

AND
WELLS ST.

HERMAN

CLOTHING COMPANY

224 WEST WATER ST. 224

Complete OUTFITTERS for Man, Woman and Child

BETWEEN
GRAND AV.

AND
WELLS ST.

We Want Your Business

Our charming display of new spring styles in wearing apparel for man, woman and child is daily drawing hundreds to this store. The distinctive interest which greets our early displays of the season's styles on style. On every hand the remark is heard that our present showings are more conspicuously beautiful than heretofore. The fact that this year Easter comes two weeks earlier than last year gives an added impetus to your immediate buying.

This fashionable Double-Breasted Suit for Men is only one of the smart styles included in Herman's colossal exhibit of Spring Suits—

\$7.50 to \$25.00

Herman's patrons enjoy the privilege of paying as you can.

Hand-Tailored Spring Topcoats, made by the best tailors in America in fine black tibits, unfinished worsteds and covers

\$15 to \$25.00

Cravenettes, absolutely waterproof, at

\$7.50 to \$25.00

HATS AND SHOES

Spring Coats for Little Tots

Delightful styles in little Coats and Reefers, in all new designs and colors. The illustration shows a beautiful little coat that comes in white and plaid, all wool, exceptional values, from

\$1.25 to \$12.00

Most people say you pay more money in a store where they have a charge account system. WE SAY, Decidedly, NO! We will be pleased to show you that you PAY THE SAME for cash as the one who charges all he buys. Why not you? A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

will be a Bacchanale by the corps de ballet, led by Mlle. Froelich. The giving of two Operas, one of which will appeal especially to the German element, and the other which marks the appearance of that greatest of the world's greatest tenors Enrico Caruso, should arouse a wide interest.

"Haensel und Gretel" is the story by Hans Christian Anderson, set to music by Humperdinck. The title characters are sustained by Mmes. Matfeld and Alten; and Louise Homer, the greatest of all operatic contraltos, will sing the part of the witch. The only male character will be sung by Mr. Otto Goritz. Caruso will sing the part of Canio in Leoncavallo's *Pagliacci*. The part of Tonio, the revengeful clown, will be sung by Riccardo Stacciari. The parts of Peppe and Silvio will be sung by Mmes. Rice and Simard, respectively.

The Metropolitan Opera company carries a company of two hundred and fifty people, including their incomparable orchestra of sixty instrumental players.

Mail orders for this engagement must be received on April 8th with remittance, addressed to James A. Higler, manager Alhambra theater. Especial attention to the orders from outside towns. The sale of tickets will open Monday morning, April 15. The prices will be: Entire lower floor, \$5.00. Balcony \$4, \$3, and \$2. Top floor \$1.50 (6 rows reserved). Boxes \$30, \$42, \$54, \$66, according to seating capacity.

AT THE THEATERS:

BIJOU THEATER.

"The Ninety and Nine" will be the week's offering at the Bijou beginning with the matinee tomorrow. It is one of the best rural dramas ever written, possessing, besides the usual quota of quaint fun-makers, a story that is good and simple, written from suggestions found in the beautiful hymn of the same name.

ALHAMBRA.

"Yorke and Adams in Bankers and Brokers" will open at the Alhambra Sunday afternoon, for the week. Both stars are well and favorably known to the world of musical comedy. The play was written to give abundant opportunity for their unique distinctive talent in delineation of comedy character and it has succeeded admirably. The production will be prettily ensconced; the costumes were designed by Archie Gunn, and executed by Mme. Freisinger.

STAR THEATER.

The Star will present the "Fay Foster Company" for the coming

week. This show is bigger and better than ever this season. Don't miss it. See Lonie Dacre and her Candy Boy; also Kresko and Groves, singers and dancers.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal next week the Otura Japs, hand balancers, will head the bill, followed by Sutherland & Curtis' comedy sketch, Master Slater in monologue, Field & Hanson in musical comedy, and a lot of other high-priced features.

SCHOOL BOARD CANDIDATES

The most favorable news from all directions is reported by the campaign committee of the Federated Trades Council for its school board candidates. The union members are entering into the spirit of the thing, and the amount of self-sacrificing work that is being done is certainly a caution. Last Wednesday evening the Trades Council increased the campaign committee to fifteen so as to enlarge the scope of the canvass. The new members are all wide awake fellows, full of "go" and not at all afraid to hustle. They are: William Coleman, Edward Sciafe, Max Grass, Burt Wederit, and W. Berst. An especial effort will be made to get the women out to the polls. Labor has a good deal at stake in the public schools, and it proposes to have a say in the management of the educational system.

MANITOWOC.

Manitowoc, March 21. Our ticket is now in the field, and the Socialists go into the fight to win.

Our city ticket is: Mayor, Frank Stolze, Jr.; Ald. First ward, Henry Drumm; Ald. Second ward, C. M. Wright; Ald. Third ward, G. H. Thompson; Ald. Fourth ward, Anton Mueller; Ald. Fifth ward, Henry Bruins; Ald. Sixth ward, Martin Georgenson; Ald. Seventh ward Peter Rogusky.

INDIVIDUAL SUMMONS.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—CITY OF MILWAUKEE—In Justice Court.
To A. K. Turk (alias): You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishment has been issued against you, and your property has been seized to satisfy the demand of George H. Blosa, amounting to \$100.
Now, unless you shall appear before C. E. Dietz, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Milwaukee, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and the money and property garnished applied to pay the debt.
Dated this 18th day of March, A. D. 1907.
GEORGE H. BLOSA, Plaintiff,
by Frank Turk, His Agent.

Phone South 795
EVERT VOTH, Undertaker
Sundays and Nights 485 Grove St.

C. D. WAUGH
Sundays and Nights 536 Grand Ave.
When you can't see well, see WAUGH

Classified Advertising

WANTED
WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED
WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED
WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.

BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only \$2. The Co-operative Printer, 344 Sixth St.

FOR SALE—FARMS
IT IS ACHES of land in Clark county, Wis., 9 miles northwest of Neillsville, 1 mile from railroad; frame house partly constructed, barn and other out-buildings. This land is heavily timbered, maple, oak, etc. Price \$2500, part cash, balance mortgage back on land—splendid bargain.
30 acres, 20 miles west of Milwaukee: good building, good land. Price \$1000.
Several improved farms well located; unimproved farm land in Ashland, Price \$1000.
Now is your time to buy, there is only one crop of land, and it is going fast. Secure a farm before it is too late.
W. A. DUKIN, CO.,
30 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—FARMS
30 acres in Ashland, house, two big barns, 10000, orchard, well, 8 cows, machinery, cultivator, mowing machine, 25 chickens, 2 horses and 10 pigs, price \$2000. Enquire of BENJ. FREY & CO., 306 Germania Bldg.

HOUSE FOR SALE
Desirable Hard Coal, one stove, rest of 13 del. For \$1 each for furnace and stove. \$1.50 del. Milwaukee Oaken all sizes. \$1.75 del. Not in any tract. Orders promptly filled. SUTHERLAND & BURNHAM COAL CO., 250 Broadway, Cham. Com. Bldg. Phone 11 997.

EXPERT CHIROPRODIST
CORNS and ingrown toe nails cured. H. SORDUSWART, 119 North Ave., near DuSable.

Errand Boy Wanted.
Co-operative Printer, 344 Sixth Street.

SPORTING

Social-Democratic Bowling League.

Standing of the Clubs

Club	Games Won	Lost	Pot
Forwards	75	32	707
Totals	77	34	528
Appeals	66	32	485
Comrades	72	33	458
LaSalle	60	28	417
Juggles	66	25	417

Individual Averages

Player	Games	Average
1. Baciow	15	179.0
2. Klein	15	172.0
3. Kloze	15	167.14
4. Gemoll	12	167.13
5. Boll	12	164.11
6. Pom	11	161.25
7. H. Roloff	11	161.22
8. Kolwitz	10	161.40
9. Blum	10	160.15
10. L. Kugel	10	159.32
11. A. Roloff	10	157.4
12. O. Krause	10	157.3
13. O. Krause	10	156.10
14. Hammond	10	156.8
15. P. Krause	10	155.37
16. Perry	10	155.23
17. Poehl	10	155.15
18. W. Krause	10	153.20
19. Panyard	10	153.11
20. Ohi	10	152.32
21. Schmidt	10	152.16
22. J. Ohtson	10	152.8
23. Gartsel	10	151.24
24. W. Lexow	10	151.1
25. Lemke	10	150.67
26. W. Lecher	10	150.49
27. Koch	10	150.34
28. E. Kugel	10	150.27
29. Schaffenhauer	10	148.29
30. Olson	10	148.5
31. A. Lexow	10	148.1
32. Oldenberg	10	145.12
33. Ed. Lecher	10	144.40
34. O. Wild	10	143.37
35. Heumann	10	143.38
36. Hoffmann	10	142.3

Bicycles

Now is the time to think about your bicycle. We do have a large stock of bicycles, commensal and school bikes. We have a full line of bicycles, tires and sundries always on hand at lowest prices. Bicycles made to order.
All Work guaranteed to be first class.

Koeppen & Co.
Machine and Bicycle Shop,
423 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

BORCHARDT BROS. TAILORS
and GENTS' FURNISHERS
347-349 Grove Street, Milwaukee
Telephone South 790

Doc's Place
WINES AND LIQUORS
Crown City Keg and Bottle Bar
261 Third St.

FRESH FISH FOR LENT
TEWS' MARKET
111 First Avenue
FRANK KORSCH
HALL, SALOON and SMOKER ROOM
Cor. 3rd and Milwaukee Sts.
Call for Cheek Potatoes, Vegetables, etc.
Best Freshmeats and Sausages

REINHARD, SEEDS AND FLOWERS
200 Grand Avenue
We Grow and Ship Direct

CURED TO STAY SICK!

The case of the Wisconsin Medical Institute and its owners, the Reinhardts, is still on trial before Judge Neelen. The charge is conspiracy to defraud the public, and some of the testimony that is being brought out is of a most sensational character. A former doctor employed by the institute testified to all kinds of fraudulent work, and Dr. Bayley, the more recent licensed physician of the establishment gave evidence to show that under the direction of Willis Reinhardt he had treated people for ailments they did not have, and that the treatment given was such that if the patients had had the diseases claimed they would not have been cured. Carl

Christiansen, a coachman, testified that after paying nearly four hundred dollars to the Reinhardts for treatment that had done him no good whatever, he had quit them, and, with the expenditure of one dollar, secured a remedy that made him all right again. He engaged an attorney, and managed to get one hundred dollars back. Miss Lumpkowski, a former stenographer of the establishment, testified to the wholesale and reckless way in which letters containing symptoms of diseases were answered. There were printed form letters, some for one disease, some for another, which she sent in answer, no matter what peculiarities of disease the patients' letter showed.

A Crisis Coming!

The crisis is fast approaching in the fire department. Chief Clancy is proving to be the weakest chief, with possibly one exception, the department ever had. And much of this weakness springs from the fact that he has been building up a machine within the department, and ruling the men unfortunate enough to be under his thumb in a most despotic and arbitrary way. He is not running the fire department for the people of Milwaukee; he is running it for Clancy.

Last week a fireman at one of the south side fire houses was seen in a saloon with his uniform on. There is a rule against this, and he is said to have broken the rule before. Perhaps it is a necessary rule, although it infringes somewhat a man's personal liberty to drink a glass of beer when his time belongs to himself. At all events the man, Emil Vohla, was at once dismissed from the department by Clancy. Vohla is a husky lad, brave as a lion, and so unshrinking a fire-fighter that he has been injured twice in the service—he had his ribs crushed at a big box factory fire and had his hands badly burned at a church fire. He has a wife and three children, and anyone who sees him will say that he has the cut of an ideal fire fighter about him. Milwaukee is fortunate that she has sons of this kind, who will risk their lives in order that the people may be safe in their homes and in their factories.

Unknown to him, Vohla's tearful little wife rushed down to the city hall to plead with the indicted czar

of the fire department. And the thing Clancy told her was this: That he was on the trail of the men in the department who had signed the petition in favor of the so-called Kanenberg bill (formerly known as the Blatcher bill) and that he was going to have their heads, just as fast as he could get pretexts for dismissing them. He said Vohla had signed the petition and that that was the guiding reason for his discharge!

The Kanenberg bill provides that the policemen and firemen shall be entitled to a formal hearing before they can be dismissed from service, and lose all their rights in the fire and police pension fund.

Here are Clancy's exact words, as Mrs. Vohla remembers them: "I'm going to get even with every man that signed that bill, and Vohla was one of them. He has been up twice, and this time I fixed him. There are others in the same company, but I can't get at them all at once, or I'd have to close up the engine house." Clancy said Vohla had contributed to the Kanenberg bill fund, raised among the men. Vohla says he did not, but that he did contribute to the fund collected by the chief's orders to help along the chief's own pension bill, as this collection was practically an assessment that the men could not escape and hold their jobs.

By his dismissal Vohla loses all the money he has paid into the pension fund during the years he has been on the department.

Vohla, who drank a glass of beer, loses his employment; Clancy, who perjured himself before the grand jury, and was indicted, stays in his job.

Labor's School Board Candidates! Whose Election Is Predicted!



HENRY OHL, JR.
PRINTER



JOHN J. HANDLEY
MACHINIST



ALBERT J. WELCH
PRINTER



HENRY C. RAASCH
TILE LAYER

No Star Chamber Appointments, Please.

Again in the present school board crisis is the nearness of the Social-Democrats to the people shown in strong light. We want the people to choose the board, and we are opposed to that nice little scheme of interested schemers who want a board appointed by the Republican city officials. But we want no cut-and-dried star chamber appointments! If temporary appointments must be made let it be by the aldermen who are nearer the people, and who represent the various parties of the people. While this would do as a temporary solution, our representatives in Madison introduced a measure, calling for an election by the people of the entire school board at this time.

The appointments on the Seidel committee to investigate pitfalls for the young are not at all bad ones, compared to the selection that might have been made.

The purpose of the committee is not to smell out the plague spots of the city, but to devise ways by which specialized education and wholesome recreation may be made available to such of our youth as may prefer it to the various pitfalls of degenerate capitalistic city life.

Hugo & Bauch

The "Reliable" Store of the North Side

The Best \$5 Easter Hats

We talk a great deal—perhaps too much—about our \$5 Hats. It is one of the specialties of which we are very proud, and it is one of the features that has met with favorable comment since our spring opening sale. But it is not, by a great deal, the only kind of hats we sell. We also have hats from 1.98 to 20.00—undoubtedly the largest collection the city can show. We believe them to be also the BEST, judged on both beauty and price.



We have ransacked the most noted milliners' shops in the east for the best and most beautiful hats for the actual wear of tasteful women, and our own millinery staff is as good as any—most of our customers call it better than any other. It cannot be merely the low prices which is giving us our present astonishing volume of millinery sales. At any rate, judge us by our \$5 Hats.

Prepare for Easter

We Start the Easter Campaign on Monday, March 25th, with Matchless Offerings

We have arranged a most elaborate and beautiful exhibit of the very latest and most desirable spring merchandise. We believe this is by far the most important and attractive Easter Sale we ever held. We have devoted a great deal of energy to make it so, and we unhesitatingly invite everybody to witness the result of our efforts.

Hugo & Bauch

Hugo & Bauch

Cor. Third St. and North Ave.

Men's Shirts and Neckwear

On Monday begins a week of most extraordinary selling. Never before have the savings of money on new shirts and neckwear of the most wanted sorts been so pronounced.

Men's New Silk Neckwear at 25c and 50c
New four-in-hand ties, new Windsor ties, new handkerchiefs and shield bow ties, none as good elsewhere at above prices.

Men's Fine 35c Suspenders, Monday 23c Pair
Men's new figured and striped Madras Shirts, also Coat Shirts and Madras Shirts with attached collars; all 75c values 50c
Men's Plaited White Dress Shirts, also fine Madras Shirts with separate cuffs 1.00
Boys' Laundered White Bosom Shirts at only 45c
Boys' New 65c Fine Madras Shirts at only 48c
Men's Laundered 75c White Bosom Shirts at 49c
New spring styles of Men's Fine Madras Shirts, separate cuffs or cuffs attached 1.50



Town Topics by the Town Crier.

It would look to a man up a tree as if the trades council candidates for the school board were as good

as elected already, but the campaign committee is not taking any chances, and its zeal is redoubled day by day.

Frank Woller has had the office of clerk of the Municipal court for eighteen years—long enough to almost bring his whole family into the business. But eighteen years is a short time in which to bring up a family on official jobs, and so, naturally, he wants to extend his term to twenty-four years—six good years longer.

The proposed Social Forum, to be held Sunday evenings, in the Jefferson studios, ought to do a good work, educationally, and interest many people in our principles and ideas, who might not otherwise get the spirit of them. It will do a good work between campaigns by helping us to recruit our army in preparation for the struggles ahead. We urge all our readers to give their Sunday evenings to it, and to seek at all times to get their friends there also.

Milwaukee's recent graft trial experience is one of the foulest things that ever disgraced the city. If the full details ever come out the people will be fairly stunned by the revelations.

San Francisco is to have some graft trials. The grafter fraternity out there would do well to visit Milwaukee to learn how our graft trials were turned into a farce by alleged tricks that are dark. Milwaukee is setting the pace when, on one panel out of forty-six jurors drawn, forty-two were either alleged grafters themselves, their relatives, or their friends! The graft juries of recent date may not have been packed, but how about their being picked?

We notice that Frank Woller, candidate for six more years as a safe man for clerk of the Municipal court, is not exhibiting the names drawn on the graft trial panels as a campaign card.

Edward T. Heyn, the author of the article on municipal ownership in Germany, reprinted on our second page, is an old Milwaukee boy.

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Sunday, 2:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT

RANSLEY MORRIS' RURAL MASTERPIECE

"NINETY AND NINE"

FOUNDED ON THE FAMOUS SANKLEY HYMN

THE GREAT ORIGINAL NEW YORK PRODUCTION

The Great Locomotive Race Through Fire

NEXT ATTRACTION

A Millionaire's Revenge

A Play Founded on the Tragedy of Harry K. Thaw and Stanford White

THE MADISON SQUARE ROOF BARRON WURDER

Twice Daily

STAR

2:30 8:15

Prices

10c

20c

30c

50c

Commencing Sunday Matinee

FAY

FOSTER

Next: Twentieth Century Maida

CRISTAL

THE OTURA JAPS

HAND BALANCERS

Admission 10c

Box: 7-10 Seats 20c

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE

YORKE & ADAMS

45 COMPANY 45

20 NEW SONG HITS 20

20 SONGS 20

BANKERS AND BROKERS

The B. & B. Famous Pony Ballet

PRICES—Mat. 10c-50c-80c, Evening 10c-50c-80c

New Shirtwaists



Women's new White Lawn Shirtwaists, fine tucked yoke, detachable collars, buttoned front, long sleeves, Monday 98c
Women's White Mull Shirtwaists, embroidered front with lace and inserting, lace edged collar and cuffs, short sleeves 2.25
Women's New White Lawn and Figured Madras Shirtwaists from \$1.95 to \$4.00—all sizes, long or short sleeves.
White Lawn and Mull Shirtwaists, tucked yoke with lace or embroidery, short sleeves 2.50
White Brilliantine and Nun's Veiling Waists—tucked or box plaited front, long sleeves, all sizes 3.00

Laces, Ribbons, Etc.

All perfect goods—tasteful designs and patterns. In the entire collection you will not find an undesirable number.
Embroideries—Swiss, Hamburg and Nainsook, Insertings to match, values up to 35c per yard, including 3 to 10-inch widths, your pick on Monday 12 1/2c
Laces—German Torchon Laces and Insertings, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches wide, new 5c values, per yard 2c
Laces—New lot of 25c Normandie Laces, from 2 to 4 1/2 inches wide, Monday's sale price, yard 10c
TAFFETA SILK RIBBON—All colors 3 inches wide, 12c yard 4 1/2 inches wide, 15c yard 5 inches wide, 18c yard
COLORED SCRIM PILLOW RUFFLING 4 1/2 yard piece for 35c
Good quality Pearl Buttons, small sizes for shirtwaists, 10c ones 5c
Women's Swiss Embroidered 10c Turnover Collars 5c
Women's hemstitched plain White 5c Handkerchiefs, each on Monday 2c

Jewelry, Perfumes, Etc.

Rubifoam—Lynn's Tooth Powder—Creme Marquise—Satin Skin Powder or Amica Tooth Soap, 25c sizes 17c
TOILET SOAPS—English Elderflower—Forest Queen—Dorcas Violet or Witch Hazel, all 5c cakes 3 FOR 10c
Eastman's Colgate's or Men's Talcum Powder 12c
35c packages of Fine Perfumes for 22c 3-ounce bottle of Colgate's or Woodworth's Toilet Water, bottle 22c
Hat Pins—Gold plated, enameled and crystal tops, all new, each 22c
Back Combs—Gold plated and stone set tops, all new designs, each 48c
Side Combs—Extra heavy top, in shell or amber, per pair on Monday 22c
Belts—Women's Silk and Leather Belts, white, black and colors, assorted new styles, values up to 75c 39c
Beauty Pins—Seamless gold plated Beauty Pins, 6 for 9c
Leather Wrist Bags, black, brown, tan and green, fitted with small purse, new \$1.25 bags, on Monday 79c

New Easter Shoes

This season's "U-GO" brand shoes set another new mark for women's footwear. The women who wore "U-GO" shoes of a few seasons ago can have no conception of their superiority of today. Let us show you the new assortment of this beautiful footwear to prove this.

Women's "U-GO" brand shoes for all feet and all tastes—high cut shoes at 1.98 to 5.00 per pair; low cut shoes at 1.35 to 3.50 per pair.

Patent Colt, Vic Kid, Patent Kid, Dull Calf, leathers.

Children's Patent Colt and Vic Kid Cloth Top Shoes, button or lace styles, with hand-turned soles.

Sizes 1 to 5 only 75c per pair. Sizes 5 1/2 to 8 only 1.00 per pair. Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 only 1.25 per pair.

Infant's Patent Colt Button Shoes, white kid tops, hand turned soles, Sizes 1 to 5, Monday, 85c pair. Sizes 5 1/2 to 8, Monday, 1.00 per pair.



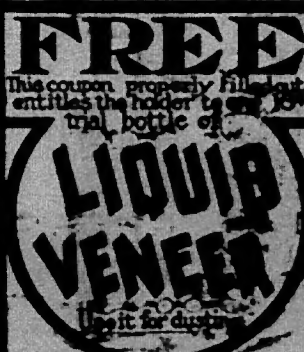
Carpet Dept. Specials

Reversible 6x12 foot Columbia Brns. 7.98
Brussels Rugs, 8-10-12 new floral patterns, on Monday only 10.50
Velvet Rugs, 11-12x12 feet, neat two-toned and oriental patterns 20.00
Velvet Rugs, 10-12x12 feet, choice floral and oriental patterns 24.00
Extra heavy half wool Ingrain Carpets, new spring patterns, yard 42 1/2c
Brussels Carpet, extra heavy quality, floral and oriental patterns 69c
Velvet Carpets, new spring patterns, with borders to match, yard 95c
Floor Oil Cloth, 1 to 2 yards wide, extra heavy, square yard 25c
Oil color Window Shades, 6 feet long, with best rollers, complete 39c

Opening of Our Basement Paint Dept.

Use "Liquid Veneer" for furniture or woodwork, for brass goods and silverware, for hardwood floors, for ordinary dusting—it preserves the finish—two sizes—4 oz. bottle, 12 oz. bottle, 50c.

Bauch's Paints for interior or exterior use, also high gloss floor paint—dries over night—95c per gallon for 95c
Bauch's Flexible Lead Paint, guaranteed for 5 yrs per gallon 1.50
Rodgers' Floor Stain per can 15c
Elastic Floor Varnish, 1-quart size 69c
White Lead, ground in pure linseed oil, pound 3 1/2c
P. & S. Furniture Polish, can 5c



Alabastine, the beautiful wall coating, 5 lb. packages, 10c
3-inch Favorite Wall Brush 25c
7-inch White Wash Brushes 35c
Varnish Brushes, enameled handle, 1-inch, 5c 2-inch, 8c 3-inch, 10c
Dekko Kalsomine, 5 pounds 19c
Enamels for bath tubs, beds, chairs, etc., the can 10c
Linseed Oil—Pints 8c Quarts 15c 1/2 gallon 30c 1 gallon 50c

Drapery Dept. 3d Floor

Assorted 1.50 white and ecru Lace Curtains, all new designs, 3 yards long, 48 and 50 inches wide, your pick on Monday 98c
New 300 Cable Net Curtains, white and ecru, plain centers with handsome borders and insertings, here on Monday 2.25
Lace Curtains, splendid new Colonial ideas, ecru, neat dining room and library patterns, two lots—3.00 and 2.75
Fine new worsted Drapery Material, red and myrtle, 50 inches wide 1.50
Extra heavy quality Drapery Material, plain red and green, for portieres and draperies, 50 inches wide, yard 69c
New Lace Bed Sets, made of very fine bobbinet with centerpiece and corner motifs, heavy ruffled valance, set 3.75
Let us figure on your drapery work.

Hugo & Bauch

THE RELIABLE STORE OF THE NORTH SIDE, Cor. Third St. and North Ave.

Hugo & Bauch